PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS

Both Houses Devote a Large Portion of Time to Talking About Politics.

Without Waiting for Official Information, the House Passes Another Chinese Bill, and the Senate Debates the Measure.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.-Mr. Vest denied Mr. Cullom's statement of last week that the pension examiner who had been sent at his [Mr. Cullom's | request to Illinois in 1884 to engage in political services was entitled to leave with pay. He was entitled, Mr. Vest said, to seven days' leave with pay, and had received twentythree days' leave with pay. He also sent to the Clerk's desk and had read a letter from Postmaster Judd, of Chicago, defending himself against the charge of allowing employes of the Chicago postoffice to be taxed for the Democratic campaign fund, stating that it was without his knowledge and consent, and that he had no control over Mr. Esher's movements and no responsibility for his conduct.

Mr. Vest added that if the Chicago postmaster had violated the civil-service law, the select committee on that subject should investigate the matter, and no Senator would more cheerfully than himself indorse Mr. Judd's removal

and public disgrace. Mr. Cullom replied to Mr. Vest, and sent to the Clerk's desk and had read extracts from the Chicago Times and the Chicago Globe, which be characterized as Democratic papers, criticising severely Mr. Judd's course in the matter of allowing political assessments. Mr. Collum also sent to the Clerk's desk and had read an extract from Mr. Cleveland's letter of acceptance of 1884, and one from a speech of Mr. Thurman in 1872, in favor of the one-term principle as

Mr. Plumb referred to Mr. Cleveland's \$10,000 subscription to the Democratic campaign fund. and said he [Mr. Plumb] did not object to it, even if it were coupled with an insinuation from authoritative sources that that example should be followed by all the officials under Mr. Cleveland. But he did object to the sniveling and canting hypocrisy that accompanied the whole erformance. That was the me tion to it. It was because this administration pretended to be holier than any other administration. It was because it said that it was not doing the very things which it was doing. The Senator from Missouri [Mr. Vest] had thanked the Lord, the other day, that he was not a mugwump. That meant that he was not a civilservice reformer; that meant his belief that to the victors belonged the spoils. The Senator objected to Republicans doing that which beknew Democrats were doing. The Senator from Missouri knew that the Democratic administration could be convicted of entire insincerity. That was "the milk in the cocoanut." No one was deceived by such outcry. The country knew and understood that the Democratic administration, while professing one thing, had done another. If the administration was condemned, it would not be because it had turned out Republicans and had put in Democrats, but because, while pretending not to do it. it had been clearing out of service every Republican it could

Mr. Vest denied that the administration had acted on the principle that to the victors belong the spoils. The departments in Washington-ontside of the specified civil-service positions-were to-day filled with Republicans. In the Treasury Department \$248,000 was paid in salaries to Republicans as against \$206,000 to Democrats. When he [Mr. Vest] called upon the Democratic head of a bureau he was compelled to talk in whispers, lest the Republican clerks should hear what he had to say in regard to his party and its interests.

Mr. Plumb-What business has the Senator to be talking about the Democratic party to the head of a bureau in office hours! [Laughter.] Mr. Vest, after replying to this question, went on to say that the administration bad retained in office "old moss-grown" radical officials, who had been assessed year after year to furnish campaign funds to the Republican party, and that if Mr. Cleveland were defeated, a song of victory would go out from the throats of these office-holders, such as had never been heard, except from the throats of a great army in the hour of ultimate success. They were to-day receiving their salaries under a Democratic administration, and were praying night and day for its defeat. He was sometimes inclined, in connection with the removal of of-Sce-holders, to quote Lord Clive's famous exclamation when being tried before the house of Lords for despoiling the native princes of India,

I wonder at my own moderation. Mr. Plumb-You do not apply that remark to Mr. Vest-I apply it to the fact that we have permitted Republicans to remain in office all over the country, and the return that we have | terms of peace and good will. got for it is the taunts and abuse such as we have heard to-day from the Senator from Kansas. Turning to the Chicago postoffice matter | that law!

and to newspaper extracts read in connection with it. Mr. Vest said that the condition of Chieago newspapers was such that he had never been able to tell a Republican paper there from a Democratic. But he found in the American Newspaper Directory for 1887, that the Chicago Times was put down as "independent." Mr. Plumb-It is supporting Mr. Cleveland.

Mr. Vest-Yes. And so is George William Curtis; but Mr. Curtis would consider it a personal insult to be called a Democrat. The New York Times is also supporting Cleveland. If I were to be expected to go into the arcana of these newspaper offices and find out the motives that control their action, I would be expected to perform a thing beyond the ability of any mortal man. All that I can say is that the statement made by the Senator from Kansas, that the administration has acted on the principle that "to the victors belong the spoils" is contradicted in every State and in every congressional district in this broad Union. Mr. Plumb believed that the number of de-

partment clerks who would vote the Republican ticket this year was less than the number who would have voted for the Democratic ticket under Mr. Arthur's administration. He declared that this Democratic administration had treated the public service, not as a public trust,

but as a private snap. Mr. Hoar sent to the Clerk's desk and had read a letter received by him from Charles Arpin, of Quebec, suggesting that if certain bay claims, held by Canadians against the government of the United States, were allowed and paid at this time, the Republican party could be assured of support from Canada—the claimants being willing to make a good allowance. Mr. Hoar remarked that such letters, he had no doubt, were occasionally received by Senators from men as ignorant as they are base, but the man who had written this letter had been a candidate for the Canadian Parliament, and was a man of considerable intelligence. It seemed that the communication should be put on the files of the Senate, so that when the claims it referred to were presented, they might be attended with

the history of this attempt at corruption. It was so ordered, after a remark by Mr. Riddleberger, alluding to the articles in the Eng-Seh papers as to Canada having British ironciads behind her, "that we have men behind

our guns, and no slaves. The following bills were taken from the calandar and passed: House bill for establishing light-houses, fog signals, etc., at Bailastpoint, San Diego, Cal.; on Roe Island, Suisun Bay, Cal.; at Hecate Head, Siuslaw river, Ore., and outside the bar

of the Columbia river on the Pacific coast. The Senate then proceeded to consideration of the bill for the admission of the State of Washington, and was engaged in it when a bill for the absolute exclusion of Chinese immi-

Mr. Stewart moved that the bill for the admission of Washington be laid aside, and that the Chinese bill be taken up for immediate action. Agreed to.

Mr. George moved that the bill be referred to the committee on foreign relations.

Mr. Stewart-The bill has been passed unani mously by the House of Representatives, and I hope there will be no objection to its passage. Mr. George stated that the bill was possibly unjust in excluding Chinese immigrants returning to this country under the certificates given to them in compliance with the existing law. and who might now be within sight of the should be amended so as to extend the time long enough that those now on their way and who are entitled to admission should not be ex-

The reference was opposed by Senators Mitchall. Dolph and Teller, and Mr. Vest declared that he did not believe in temporizing on the subject, and was ready to vote for the bill. Mr. George said that in view of the opposition to his motion by so many Senators, he would

withdraw it. Mr. Sherman gave a detailed statement of the course of the committee on foreign relations in regard to the treaty recently ratified by the Senste, with amendments, including an interview with the Secretary of State. No one doubted the power of the United States government to make the exclusion of Chinese absolute, even without negotiating a new treaty, and even in violation of existing treaty. Every nation had of certificates of identification. The California dozen Democrats a right to provide by law for its own safety. delegation was entirely in favor of any measures good work go on.

But it had been the general desire of the committee on foreign relations to have the Chinese government assent by treaty to the absolute exclusion. If the object was to be accomplished in that way, and without s direct act of Congress (not in harmony with the treaty), the committee preferred to have it done in that way. A sub-committee of three had talked the matter over in a most friendly manner with Secretary Bayard and the Secretary had entered into negotiations with the Chinese government in view of the proposed modifications of the treaty. The new treaty had been ratified by the Senate with amendments to make it clear, and which amendments it was supposed the Chinese minister would have agreed to. He supposed from what the newspapers said that the rejection of the treaty by the Chinese government was connected with the Australian complications and with the idea that the Chinese government would have to concede to Great Britain in reference to its Australian colonies the same terms which it conceded to the United States. He therefore would not make any objection to the passage of the bill, and he hoped it would pass; but this was with the distinct understanding that the House had passed it with the knowledge that the new treaty had been rejected by the Chinese government. If that should prove otherwise, the fault would not be that of the Senate.

Mr. Butler-If this bill should become law would it not be in direct contravention of the treaty between the United States and China? Mr. Sherman-I think that the bill is inconsistent with the treaty, but as the Chinese government declines to make the proposed changes we have the unquestioned right to pass the

Mr. Butler-So that there is a treaty now existing between the United States and China with which the bill comes in conflict!

Mr. Sherman-Undoubtedly, because, under it, it is provided that for a certain time and under certain circumstances, Chinese laborers who have been here have a right to come back, and it is only because its provisions have been violated by fraud and perjury that such a law as this is justifiable.

Mr. Butler-Then you admit that this bill is a violation of the treaty, and therefore a violation of the Constitution of the United States? Mr. Sherman-I deny the ergo.

Mr. Butler-I will take back the ergo, because it is not a violation of the Constitution, but you admit that it is a violation of an existing treaty. Mr. Teller-The term "violation" is not a proper term where there is a legislative displacement of a treaty. Abrogation is the term. Mr. Butler-Now I understand the Senator from Ohio to state that this act will be a violation of existing treaty? Mr. Sherman-I did not use the word "viola-

Mr. Butler-What is the word! Mr. Sherman-It is the abrogation of a treaty; just as a law may be abrogated. A treaty is a

Mr. Butler-This is an abrogation then of the treaty between the United States and Chinal Mr. Sherman-It is a substantial change. Mr. Butler-Is this the form in which it is provided that the treaty may be abrogated. Mr. Sherman-It is not; but there is no

doubt of the power of Congress to repeal a treaty if it chooses to exercise that power. Every nation has that right. Mr. Butler-I understand that very welt. But it seems to me that this whole Chinese business

has been a matter of political advantage, and that we have not been governed by that deliberation which the gravity of the question requires. There is a very important presidential election pending. One house of Congress passes a bill to drive these poor devils of Chinamen into the Pacific ocean, and the other House comes up and says: "Yes, we will drive them still further into the Pacific ocean, nothwitastanding the treaty between the two governments." I shall vote for the bill, but I am very sorry to be informed by the Senator from Ohio that it is a violation of the treaty. Mr. Teller-Not a violation of it.

Mr. Butler-Well, an abrogation of the treaty. Mr. Mitchell-Is the Senator from South Carolina willing to vote for a bill which would, in his judgment, contravene the provisions of an

existing treaty? Mr. Butier-Yes, under the leadership of my distinguished friend from Ohio [Mr. Sherman] who would not besitate a moment to abrogate a treaty and violate its provisions so far as the Chinese are concerned. Mr. Mitchell--Is it the opinion of the Senator

from South Carolina that the pending bill does contravene any of the provisions of the existing treaty? Mr. Butler-I have no opinion on the subject, because I am not informed upon it. I appealed

to the Senator from Ohio, and he tells me that it does. Mr. Mitchell-Then the Senator from South Carolina is shutting his eyes, and willing to vote for a bill about which he has no opinion at all.

Mr. Butler-You ought not to complain of Mr. Mitchell-I am not complaining of it. want to know where the Senator stands. Mr. Butler-Right behind the Senator from

Mr. Mitchell-A good place to stand. while Governor-general-"By God, gentlemen, Mr. Butler-It gives me great pleasure to follow him. If he leads me astray he will be held responsible, and not I. The bill is an open, flagrant violation of a treaty between this gov-

> Mr. Mitchell-Does the Senator think that the repeal of an existing law is a violation of

ernment and a government with which it is on

Mr. Butler-I think there is a good deal of the game of politics in this whole business, and it is not a very seemly thing, either. But for the fact that we are on the eve of a presidential election, and that each party wants to get the vote of the Pacific slope, this scene would not be enacted in the Senate.

Mr. Mitchell-The Senator is speaking about his own party. Mr. Teller-How about the House of Representatives passing this bill?

Mr. Butler-The Republican Senate proposes "see the House play and go one better." That is the plain English of it. You may call it a contravention, a repeal, an abrogation of an existing treaty, but the plain English of it is that it is the violation of a treaty. You can't dodge

Mr. Mitchell argued that Congress has as much power to repeal a treaty as it has to repeal a law. That had been decided over and over again by the Supreme Court. It occurred to him that if a Democratic House thought it necessary to present a bill which repealed a condition of the treaty it should have gone a little further and made the bill more effective by covering the whole ground. He was thankful for so much of the bill, however, and he would not delay its passage by offering any amendment.

The debate was continued at much length by Secator Gray, who deprecated the action of the Senate in putting unnecessary amendments on the treaty, which would have fully accomplished the purpose of the pending bill, and by Senators Stewart. Vest, Dolph, Mitchell and George. The latter made a long argument to prove that the Republicans were responsible for the Burlingame treaty and for the rejection of various measures to restrict Chinese immigration. This argument was traversed by Mr. Mitchell. He declared that Mr. George, in asserting that the Republican party was responsible for opening the door to Chinese immigration, was asserting his own ignorance of what he was talking about, and that the door had been opened by the Democratic party of California. As Mr. Morgan desired to speak on the bill, it

went over till to-morrow. Adjourned.

Proceedings of the House. WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.-In the House, to-day, Mr. Scott, of Pennsylvana, asked unanimous consent to introduce, for present consideration. a bill supplementary to an act to execute certain treaty stipulations relating to Chinese, approved May 6, 1882.

Section 1 provides that from and after the passage of this act it shall be unlawful for any Chinese laborer who shall at any time heretomessage was received from the House with a fore have been or who may now or hereafter be a resident within the United States, and who shall have departed or who shall depart therefrom, and shall not have returned before the passage of this act, to return to the United

Section 2 provides that no certificates of identity provided for in the fourth and fifth sections of the act to which this is a supplement shall hereafter be issued, and every certificate heretofore issued in pursuance thereof is bereby declared void and of no effect; and the Chinese laborer claiming admission by virtue thereof shall not be permitted to enter the United States. Section 3 provides that all duties prescribed, and liabilities, penalties and forfeitures preshores of the United States. He thought it | scribed by the 2d, 10th, 11th, and 12th sections of the act, to which this is a supplement, are hereby extended and made applicable to the provisions

> Section 4 provides that all such part or parts of the act to which this is a supplement, as are inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed. Mr. Scott stated that the proposed legislation was the only means by which the Chinese laborer could be kept out of the country. Mr. Payson, of Illinois, inquired whether the

bill had been submitted to the Republican members from California Mr. Scott replied that it had not. It was submitted to them now. It the report as to the rejection of the Chinese treaty was correct, or if the treaty was hereafter ratified, there was nothing in the bill in violation of any treaty. Mr. Morrow, of California, said that the bill was directed to the revocation of the issuance

which would cure the evil existing on the Pacific coast, but the pending bill, as he had heard it read, did not cover the point at issue. It provided for the repeal of the provisions of the act of May 6, 1882, which provided for the issuance of certificates of identity. The trouble was that the treaty of 1880 provided that Chinese who were in the United States could go and come of their own free will and accord. It was not until 1882 that any law was placed on the statute book providing for the identification of those who should depart. Between the date of the treaty and the act of 1882. some twelve thousand Chinamen departed without certificates of identification. Now, according to the decisions of the courts, these persons were entitled to return on parole testimony. The bill did not cover this difficulty. If the gentle-man from Pennsylvania would, in the course of the afternoon, introduce a bill which would provide that Chinamen who left the United States prior to the act of 1882 should not be entitled to return, he would cover the difficulty. Mr. Scott could see no reason for waiting un-

til afternoon. If the gentleman from California offered an amendment to remedy the evil he would accept it. The bill was then, at Mr. Morrow's request, again read, and Mr. Morrow expressed himself as satisfied with it as it stood. There was no objection, and the bill was passed

without a division. The following bills were introduced and re-By Mr. Wheeler, of Alabama: Placing cotton bagging on the free list.

By Mr. Newton, of Louisiana: To punish persons connected with trusts. By Mr. Shively, of Indiana: To provide for the holding of terms of the United States Circuit Court at South Bend, Ind.

By Mr. Laird, of Nebraska: Fixing a day for the consideration of the postal telegraph bill. The Speaker stated the regular order of business to be the motion of Mr. Townshend, of Illinois, to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill relative to the detail of army and navy officers to educational institutions. On this motion no quorum voted, and a call of the House was ordered, which developed a quorum, which immediately disappeared when the vote was

Mr. Forney, of Alabama, interrupted the proceedings by calling up the conference report on the sundry civil appropriation bill, but Mr. Townshend raised the question of consideration, and in his opposition to the conference report he was sustained by Mr. Breckinridge, of Arkansas, who desired an opportunity to call up a bill for free cotton bagging; Mr. Springer and Mr. Warner, of Missouri, who thought they might succeed in having a day fixed for consider tion of the Oklahoma bill, and by Messrs. O'Neill of Missouri, and Buchanan of New pension Monday to secure some labor legislation. The House refused-yeas, 82; nays, 86to consider the conference report. After more than an hour spent in securing a quorum, Mr. Townshend's motion was agreed to-148 to 16. The next unfinished business was the motion made by Mr. Warner, of Missouri, to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution fixing a day for consideration of the Oklahoma bill. He modified his motion so as to make it a motion to suspend the rules and put the Oklahoma bill on its

Mr. Payson, of Illinois, demanded a second. On seconding the motion, no quorum voted and the House adjourned.

THE OKLAHOMA DISGRACE. Need for a Speedy Regulation of Affairs in "No Man's Land."

Philadelphia Inquirer. This country has in its midst a new Botany Bay, thriving with the luxuriance of the most corrupting soil. It is fast becoming the land of refuge for the escaped criminals of a large portion of our Western domain. It is a perfect elysium to the lawless, the lazy, the ruffianly of the land. It consists of a little strip of territory, 168 miles long and thirty-four miles wide, called Oklahoma, sometimes "No Man's Land, and sometimes "Anarchist's Delight. It has been excluded from the boundaries of adjacent States and Territories, and so has been outside of any political jurisdiction.

The natural tendency of mankind to throw off restraint and to give vent to passions kept in subjection where law reigns supreme is illustated in this section, where everybody is a law unto himself and the barbaric runs riot. One correspondent declares that there have been fiftyseven deliberate murders in the territory in the past ten months. Beer City, just over Kansas line, is the crime center, in the last three months there have been three killings a week there on an average. One incident illustrates what life is without law. A stranger rode one day into Beer City with a Winchester rifle resting across his saddle. Suddenly there were two pistol shots, and the man dropped from his horse. Two men ran out, and both claimed the rifle. It was settled by one shooting the other. The survivor had to kill another man before he got possession of the horse, but he only lived ten days longer, when he was shot by another ruffian. The responsibility for this lawless land and its propagation of crime rests upon Congress. Some time ago the Secretary of the Treasury sent to the House considerable correspondence

showing the impossibility of collecting revenues from that little strip of territory. The Secretary announced that all laws were being set at defiance, and asked for immediate legislation. The subject was referred to the committee on Territories, and a bill was framed and introduced by Mr. Springer for the organization of the Territory of Oklahoma, to include not only No Man's Land, but also a portion of Indian Territory not considered to be held legally by Indian tribes. A dispute arose in reference to this portion, and at last accounts it was still subject to the committee of the whole.

A heavy accountability reposes upon Congress for its delay in the matter, and it should speedily do something to bring this piece of land under some form of government. It is unfair, not only to the inhabitants themselves, but also to the adjacent States. whose citizens the lawiess of Oklahoma are currupting, and offering the law-breakers of Kansas and other States immunity from punishment by sheltering and protecting them. It is a disgrace to our government and our civilization.

EFFECT OF FREE RAW MATERIAL. A Few Facts for Ex-Senator McDonald to

Milwaukee Sentinel. "I insist," says ex-Senator McDonald, "that if the American manufacturer is put on an equal footing with his foreign competitor in the cost of his raw material, he can compete with the foreign manufacturer in any neutral market in the world without any reduction of wages." This is the very essence of the free-trade doc-

Fortunately, the New York Herald calls attention to the fact that the cotton manufacturers get free raw material. It is a notorious fact that the cotton operatives are paid less than any other mill-workers in this country. The Herald shows that the productive power of the American operative is one-third greater than that of the English operative. If the free-trade theory is right, the American manufacturers should not only have their home market, but, also, they should hold their own abroad. But what is the fact? Why, that in spite of the fact that we have free raw material, we import more than double the value of cotton goods than we

The tables of the United States census show that although we have free raw material for cotton manufactures, the wages of cotton operatives and the profits of cotton manufacturers are below those of any other industry. For example, the average wages of cotton operatives of all kinds is exactly one-sixth less than the average wages of woolen operatives of all kinds. This is a considerable difference. The ceusus further indicates that although there is a duty on wool and none on cotton, the wool manufacturer's profit is one-third greater than that of

the cotton manufacturer. Under the free-trade theory, the wages of cotton operatives should be higher than those of wool operatives; but they are in fact lower. And the profits of cotton manufacturers should be greater; but they are in fact less. And we should export more cotton goods than we import; as a matter of fact we export less than half we

Politics vs. Love. New York Sun.

She (blushing)-What did paps say last night, George, when you went to gain his consent to woo and win me?

He (somewhat embarrassed)-Well-er-to tell the truth. Clara, in some way we got to disenssing politics, and I forgot all about the other matter. Ah, darling, are you sure that you will always love me as you do now? She (coldly)-I beg of you, Mr. Sampson, let us talk about the tariff question.

But What's a Poor Woman to Do.

Atlanta Constitution. Strong black coffee and the smoking of a pipe or a cigar morning and night at this season of the | country. year saves many a man from an attack of yelow fever and other fevers. Some people denounce coffee and tobacco, but the use of a thing is very different from its abuse.

The Work of "Reform" Proceeds.

New York Graphic (Dem.) The campaign is livening up and the Democracy is getting its own. Yesterday a dozen Republican railway mail clerks were dropped from the rolls over at the federal building, and a ing large gains. dozen Democrats took their places. Let the

AFFAIRS OF THE RAILWAYS.

The Car-Load Lot Cases.

The so-called car-load lot cases of complaint brought by the Board of Trade of New York against the trunk lines, and which has attracted good deal of attention, in business as well as in railroad circles, have at last been submitted to the Interstate-commerce Commission and a decision is to be expected without further delay. "There is, perhaps," says the New York Bulletin, "no pending case before the commission of greater importance in its bearing upon shipments from trade centers than this. The complaint rests upon the allegation that the rail-roads have discriminated in freight rates on car-load shipments as distinct from less than car-load lots to such an extent as to bear unjustly upon the small shipper, and to confer undue advantage upon the shippers of full car-load lots. The complainants clearly sustain many of their grievances, and the commission has already given umistakable evidence of its appreciation of the justice of the plea for relief. The principles which will govern this decision have been defined in previons rulings. The commission will unquestionably insist that the differences of rates between large and small shipments shall be only such as can be justified by a showing of actual difference in the cost, delay and risk assumed by the carrier. Justice and uniformity will be insisted upon, as they should be; and while allowance will be made for difference of cost in handling the two classes of traffic, this will not be accepted as a pretext for destroying the business of the small shipper or cutting off the small dealer from his source of supply, or for unjust and unreasonable exactions of any kind; neither will the car-load-lot distinction be sanctioned as a device for evading the anti-discrimination or reasonable-rate requirements of the law." Bee-Line Earnings.

The earnings of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis, including the I. & St. L. for July and for the year up to July 31, were as follows: For the month of July. Gross earnings..... \$660,748 442,068 \$575,300 Operatin expenses..... \$218,680 170,340 Net earnings..... \$121,999 erest, taxes, etc.... 157,654 Interest, taxes, etc.... \$48,340 7,496 Balance..... def. \$35,655 Additions to property.. 22,320 \$408,344 Balance..... def. \$57,975

From Jan. 1 to July 31. Gross earnings..... \$4,076,010 Operating expenses... 3,087,099 \$1,191,616 2,908,961 \$1,282,655 1,201,793 Net earnings..... \$988,911 Interest, taxes, etc.... 1,107,084 \$80,862 Balancedef.\$118,173

Balance..... \$261,908 def.\$335,867 A Prosperous Organization.

143,735

Additions to property..

416,727

One of the thriving railroad organizations is the Brotherhood of Railroad Brakemen. The purposes of the organization are to unite railroad brakemen, to promote their general welfare, and advocate their interests, social, moral, and intellectual, by systematic benevolence; in fact, their motto is "Benevolence, sobriety, and industry." The order was established less than five years ago, and to-day it embraces nearly every State and Territory in the Union, with a membershib of 15,000, and a growth which is phenomenal. Its chief feature is insurance, which entitles every member to the sum of \$1,000 in case of total disability, and to the family of the member in case of death. The matter of benefits for sickness or accident is delegated to the local lodges. During its brief existence the order has paid out over a balf million dollars in benefits, and has accomplished an inestimable amount of good.

Personal, Local and State Notes. S. N. Cook succeeds J. H. Klein as train master of the Lake Erie & Western road. Mr. Cook is promoted from the position of train-dis-

In the month of August there were transfered over the Belt road 54,882 cars, against 56,706 in the corresponding month of 1887, being a decrease this year of 1,964 cars.

It is stated officially that in the first eight months of 1888 the Bee-line will show an increase in earnings of over \$100,000 as compared with the corresponding period in 1887. Chairman Blanchard, of the Central Traffic Association, has called a meeting of the general managers of the roads in the association at Chi-

cago on Thursday next, to consider the situ-

ation generally. The New York Times says that the trunk-line association is doomed. This paper made the same prediction in 1880, but the relations between the trunk lines have been in the main Walter Nichols, formerly district passenger

agent of the Bee-line at this point, has been appointed general freight and passenger agent of the Kanawha & Ohio railway, with headquarters at Charleston, W. Va. On Saturday last the Michigan Central took

off five construction trains which have been regraveling and making several fills on the portion of the road lying in Indiana. By this move some 150 men are thrown out of employment. On Sept. 1, the Lackawanna fast-freight line began its fifth year of taking business from this territory. The first year the line took out but 156 loaded care, but during the last year it has

taken out of Indianapolis and adjacent territory 5,670 loaded cars. Hamilton & Indianapolis road now run through to Cincinnati. Conductor Evans has been transferred to the main line and Clemmens, Place and Corey run the three through trains each way

over the C., H. & L. The Bee-line continues to carry a large per cent. of the live stock shipped from Indianapo-lis and from points west of here, and will probably do so until the Pennsylvania people take hold and make East Liberty the important market that it should be.

Belt road engines last month handled 3,073 car-loads of live stock, against 3,894 car-loads in the corresponding month of 1887, a decrease this year of 821 cars. The cause of the falling off is the low rates which Southwestern lines have

been making on live stock to Chicago. N. S. Skinner, jr., formerly contracting agent of the Great Western Despatch, has been appointed general agent of the line at Chicago. succeeding W. F. Robinson, who has resigned to accept the position of general freight and passenger agent of the St. Joseph & Grand Island

It is stated that if the rates on freights carried over the Indianapolis. Decatur & Western road had been the same now as prior to the taking effect of the interstate-commerce law. the earnings for August would have been 33 per cent. larger this year than in either of the last three years.

Some of the roads from this section have dropped the rate to the Grand Army of the Republic gathering in Columbus below 1 cent per mile, the agreed rate. The Pennsylvania people will not meet it, but will make I cent per mile their rate from all points and also with their connections in the West.

In the month of August there were received and forwarded at Indianapolis a total of 93,053 cars, of which number 71,232 were loaded against a total in the corresponding month of 1887 of 97,529 cars, of which number 78,172 were loaded. This shows a decrease in the total movement this year of 4,476 cars, and of loaded cars a decrease of 6.940.

It is stated that the parties controlling the Bee-line bave secured control of the Columbus. Sandusky & Cincinnati road, over which the Bee-line now runs, under a lease. If the report is true it will revolutionize matters considerably with two or three roads which are profiting in their business by the manner this piece of road has been operated by the Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland Railroad Company.

Officials of the Vandalia state that it was owing to gross carelessness that the buggy in which Lewis Bishop and friend was struck by the Pennsylvania special on Sunday last. The train on the south side of the Vandalia track can be seen nearly five miles off, and between Davis station to the point where the track is in view an engine whistle is blown three times at highway crossings.

H. L. Holmes, of Nashville, Tenn., one of the largest contractors in the country, spent yesterday in the city, and, in company with contractors Routier and Fatout, looked over several of the best buildings here, the new Union Station being of the number. He pronounces the station one of the best-finished, largest and most complete buildings for railway purposes in this

Since the present management of the Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago road, now the Lake Erie & Western, took control of the property the improvement to the road-bed and to the equipments run north of Peru, are said to have

The Roman Orator. Nebraska State Journal. Heavy Democratic Editor (to assistant)-Mr. Lamine, have you written an editorial this evening complimentary to Judge Thurman? "No; I can think of nothing to write. He says nothing but the same old stuff that was ancient when I was a boy." "Very true, but you can at least state that be speaks with no uncertain sound.

dalis depot is completed, it will be one of the

most convenient freight houses in the city.

Only one-half of the depot is put up. Another

building of the same size is to be erected on the

north side. The cars will then be run in on

either of two tracks in the center, and drays can

come up and unload on the north and south

side. The goods received will be in one build-

ing and those to be forwarded are to be put in

the other.

"WEAR and weary" describes the condition of many people debilitated by the warm weather, by disease or overwork. Hood's Sarsaparilla is just the medicine needed to build up and strengthen the body, purify and quicken the sluggish blood and restore the lost appetite.

DON'T SCOLD

a man for groaning when he has Rheumatism or Neuralgia. The pain is simply awful. No torture in the ancient times was more painful than these twin diseases. But-oughtn't a man to be blamed if, having Rhenmatism or Neuralgia, he wont use Ath-lo-pho-ros, when it has cured thousands who have suffered in the same way? It has cured hundreds after physicians have pronounced them incurable.

"The skill of five physicians could not cure me of Rheumatism which had settled in the hips, neck and shoulders. So intense was the pain that sleep was almost impossible. The first dose of Athlophoros gave me relief, and the third enabled me to sleep for four and a half hours without waking. I continued its use, and am now well."

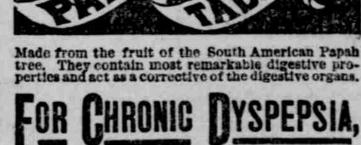
REV. S. H. TROYER, New Albany, Ind. Send 6 cents for the beautiful colored pic-ture, "Moorish Maiden."

THE ATHLOPHOROS CO. 112 Wall St. N.Y.

A Lost Appetite MAY BE REGAINED.

BY THE USE OF





They are nature's own remedy. They readily digest what is considered to be the most indigestible food and cure where other remedies fail. Sold by all druggists. Price per bottle, trial size, 50 cents; if ull size, three times the number, \$1.25. Mailed on receipt of price by Johnson & Johnson, 92 William Street, New York.

DIED.

LYNN-At half-past 1 a. m., Monday, Sept. 3, Julia M. Lynn, wife of W. S. Lynn. Services athalfpast 7 this (Tuesday) morning, at residence, 299 North Alabama street. Burial at Piqua, O. TODD-Monday evening, Sept. 3, at his residence, 228 North Tennessee street, Charles N. Todd, in the seventy-sixth year of his age. Notice of funeral here-

after. [News copy.] WILKISON-William Wilkison, at his residence, 286 North New Jersey street, Monday morning, Sept. 3. at 9:45 o'clock, aged seventy-four years. Notice of funeral will be given to-morrow.

ANNOUNCEMENTS. DEAUTIFUL IMPROVED DECORATIONS-B Garlands, plumes, rosettes, flowers, etc., for parades and general purposes, manufactured wholesale and retail by J. E. DARNALL, 305 E. Washingtonst. MRS. A. S. FOWLER HAS RETURNED FROM New York with a new and select stock of hair goods, and will open her new store, Sept. 4, in Rooms 1 and 2, Blackford Block. Entrance stairway 319

East Washington St. A STROLOGER-MRS. DR. ELLIS CAN BE A consulted on past, present, future, love, friendship, marriage, inheritance, enmies, lost or stolen goods, lawsuits, sickness, death, journeys, etc. If sick, in trouble, or would know what to do for the the best, consult the Doctor at once. Room 2, 4212 Massachusetts avenue.

WANTED-AGENTS. GENTS WANTED-\$75 A MONTH AND EX-

A penses paid any active person to sell our goods. No capital required. Salary paid monthly; expenses in advance. Full particulars free. STANDARD SILVERWARE CO., Boston, Mass. WANTED-LADY AGENTS FOR COMBINA-tion bustle-skirt, "Daisy" hose-supporter, rubbelts, waterproof garments, etc.; reliable house. Only goods of real merit: profits large. Address, with stamp, E. H. CAMPBELL & CO., 484 W. Randolph st., Chicago.

WANTED-SITUATIONS.

WANT, SITUATION-BY EXPERIENCED nurse for ladies. Address 127 East Obio St. WANTED-MISCELLANEOUS.

MANTED-TO SELL OR TRADE-BOILER and engine, 12x20, shafting, pulleys, belting and Fixtures. Engine only been in use sixty days. INDIANAPOLIS EXCELSIOR MFG. CO., 366 W. Market st.

FOR SALE-MISCELLANEOUS.

OR SALE-WEBER SQUARE PIANO, CHEAP at 813 N. Alabama st. JOR SALE-A BOOK, STATIONERY AND NO L' tion store, etc., in a prosperous city. For particulars inquire at JOHN MEYER'S, Kokomo, Ind. TOR SALE-160 ACRES FIRST-CLASS LAND in Putnam county, Indiana; well watered and well timbered; in high state of cultivation. Good buildings. For terms address J. W. KING, New Maysville, Ind.

FOR RENT. TORRENT-ROOMS, WITH STEAM POWER C Apply at Bryce's bakery. TOOR RENT-ROOMS 8 and 9, TALBOTT I and New's Block, first stairway south of post-office. HORACE McKAY.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY TO LOAN-6 PER CENT. HORACE VI McKAY, Room 11, Talbot & New's Block. MINANCIAL-MONEY ON MORTGAGE-FARMS and city property. C. E. COFFIN & CO. CIX PER CENT. ON CITY PROPERTY IN IN-Ddiana. Isaac H. Kiersted, 13 Martindale Block. AT ONEY TO LOAN ON FARMS AT THE LOW We also buy municipal bonds. THOS. C. DAY & CO., 72 E. Market street, Indianapolis.

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION. THE STAR BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIA I tion will open a new series, the first pay night Wednesday, Sept. 26. The Star is the strongest and

best managed association in the city. Loans money to stockholders only, and on first mortgage security.

Meets every Wednesday night, at 70 East Market st.

For shares or information apply to any of the following directors: Wm. Hadley, president, 70 East Marling directors: Wm. Hadley, president, 70 East Market street; A. A. McKain, vice-president, 32 Massachusetts avenue; Wm. J. Kercheval, secretary, Daily Journal office; C. S. Denny, Mayor's office; J. R. Carnahan, 33 Talbott Block; Wm. H. Kaylor, Journal news-room; F. W. Hamilton, Delaware and Market streets; Geo. J. Hammel, 110 Massachusetts avenue; R. D. Toursend, S. Vindeig, and Market avenue; R. D. Townsend, 88 Virginia avenue.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL-OFFICE OF UNION CENTRAL Life Insurance Company has moved from 9012 East Market st. to Room 35 Vance Block. J. S. LAMBERT, Manager. C. H. McDowell, City Agent.

FOR LEASE.

LOR LEASE ON LONG TIME-BY THE QUAK. r er Valley Water-power Company, located on Spring river, at Lowell, near Baxter Springs and Galena, southeast Kansas, a T-shaped building, each part 16x48 feet, with a fine Leffel wheel, giving 31 horse-power. This is a fine location for the manufacture of small wood-work, such as handles, hames, been fully as much as that of any part of the road. In years past this part of the road was neglected. As a result of improving it and paying some attention to the wishes of patrons of this portion of the road the earnings are showing large gains.

The Ohio, Indiana & Western people say that when their new freight house, south of the VanEDUCATIONAL.

THE INDIANAPOLIS SCHOOL OF ELOCUTION and Oratory, Vance Block, commences twelfth year Sept. 10, one and two-years' course. T. J. Mc-AVOY, Principal.

ST. JOHN'S ACADEMY, WEST MARYLAND ST., Indianapolis, Ind. Boarding and Day School con-ducted by Sisters of Providence. Full particulars given in the annual catalogue, for which address SISTER SUPERIOR.

MRAINING SCHOOL OF EXPRESSION, WHEN 1. Full course, two years. Physical and vocal culture, reading, recitation and dramatic art. Diplomas to gravates. Catalogue mailed. LUCIA JULIAN MART. ..., Principal.

MISS MARY E. STEVENS'S BOARDING AND Day School, 202 and 204 W. Chelten avenue, Germantown, Phila., begins its 20th year Sept. 21, 1888. "Approved" and "authorized" by Bryn Mawr College to prepare students for its entrance examinations. Pupils pass these examinations in this school. MRS. PRICE'S SCHOOL

FOR BOTH SEXES. Twentieth year opens September 10. 407 North Illinois street. FREEHOLD (N. J.) INSTITUTE

48th Year-prepares for Business and for the best Colleges. Backward boys taught privately. Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS, A. M., Principal. ST. JOHN'S MILITARY SCHOOL MANLIUS, N. Y.

Civil Engineering. Classics. Business. Rr. Rev. F. D. HUNTINGTON, President. LT. COL. W. VERBECK, Superintendent. WILLISTON SEMINARY, Easthampton, Mass.,

Prepares boys for any college or scientific school. Fall term opens Sept. 8, 1888. Catalogues and illustrated article on application. Address REV. William GAL-LAGER, Prin. (late Master BOSTON LATIN SCHOOL.) BOYS' CLASSICAL SCHOOL Thirteenth year opens Sept. 17. Prepares for all Colleges. Boys of eight received. Send for Catalogue. T. L. Sewall, Indianapolis, Indiana.

GIRLS' CLASSICAL SCHOOL Seventh year opens Sept. 17. Prepares for all Colleges that admit women. Superior advantages in Music and Art. Fifteen teachers. Handsome accommodations for boarding pupils. Send for Catalogue. T. L. Sewall and May Wright Sewall, Principals, In-dianapolis, Ind.

Thirty-fifth year. Fifteen miles north of Cincinnati. Best facilities and thorough instruction in all branches-English, Scientific and Classical.

L. D. POTTER, D.D., Glendale, Ohio. INDIANAPOLIS For Young Ladies Best advantages for securing symmetrical educa-tion, combining extended and thorough English course with the necessary accomplishments. Primary, Intermediate and Advanced departments; also, Special Courses. Graduates of other schools in attendance. Full corps of experienced teachers. Native of France resident teacher of French; Mrs. H. A. Prunk, Elecution; Mrs. A. E. Ferry, Drawing and Painting; Ger-man classes, Music. Unequaled inducements to boarding pupils. Terms reasonable. Correspondence invited. Address for catalogue, MR. or MRS. JAMES LYON, 477 North Pennsylvania street.

(Established 1850.) INDIANAPOLIS (Reorganized 1886.) BUSINESS UNIVERSIT N. Pens. St., When Block, Opp. Postoffice. REDMAN, REES & OSBORN, Principals and Proprietors.

Best facilities for Business, Snort-hand, Penman

ship, English and Actual Business Training. Individual instruction. Educate for profit—least expensive in time and money. Graduates hold lucrative positions. School year and night school begin Sept. 3. Call at University office, 31 When Block.

ELEGANT CATALOGUE, FREE.

Fifty-first session begins Sept. 17. Students, 853. Professors, 47: For circulars in special colleges apply to Deans of the several schools, viz.: S. L. Bowman, D. D., School of Theology. A. C. Downey, LL. D., School of Law.

Prof. S. S. Parr, Normal School. Prof. H. A. Mills, School of Art. Lt. W. T. May, U. S. A., Commandant Cadets. T. J. Bassett, Ph. D., Principal Preparatory School. No charge for tuition in the thorough and extensive courses of study provided in the Asbury College of Liberal Arts, in School of Theology, Normal School or Preparatory School. Other expenses very moderate. Open alike to

young men and women. For year-book, including all

Prof. J. H. Howe, School of Music.

the schools of the University, apply, inclosing be for postage, to ALEXANDER MARTIN, President. AUUTION SALE.

ACRES OF LAND A BEAUTIFUL SUBURBAN RESIDENCE, Containing ten large rooms, head ifully papered; also, large pantry and bath-room; large closets all over the house; good cellar and large attic. The above property is situated two miles north of the city limits, on Illinois street, or what is known as the Westfield pike, three-quarters of a mile north of the east entrance of Crown Hill Constery. The residence is first class in every particular, and is nearly new. Mr. R. P. Daggett was the architect and superintendent of the work. In connection with the above is a first class. of the work. In connection with the above is a fine carriage-house and horse stable combined; wood and coal-house combined; a new barn 60x40. The premises are now open for inspection. They have only to be seen to be appreciated, and will be sold at public auction, on the premises.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 12TH, 1888, At 10 a. m., together with all of the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

Consisting of a beautiful parlor set of upholstered chairs and settee; nine upholstered patent rocking-chairs; three large mirrors; nine pairs of lace cur-tains; five pairs portiere curtains; Brussels carpets; marble-top dressers, with large mirrors; three marbletop wash-stands, with large mirrors; three settees; two marble-top center-tables; one cherry center-table; one black walnut hat-rack, with large mirror; one black walnut sideboard; handsome pieces black ebony; a large collection of paintings and engravings; one new Singer sewing machine; silverware, chinaware and glassware; one black walnut extension dining-table; six black walnut dining-chairs; two No. 62 Ra-diant Home stoves: one large kitchen range; several pring and hair mattresses; a large variety of bedding; lamps of every description, ALSO, THE CARRIAGES, HORSES, HARNESS

Consisting of one fine double-seated carriage; one hacton; one wagon; one cutter, one carriage horse. 1619 hands high; one brood mare and colt; three milch cows; one heifer; three hogs; four sets of harness; gardening implements. The whole to be sold without Terms of Sale-Personal property will be cash; the eal estate one-quarter cash, one-quarter in twelve

AND LIVE STOCK.

ferred payments secured by mortgage on the premises, with 6 per cent, interest. T. J. HART. ses, with 6 per cent. interest. SAM PURCELL, Austioneer. UCTION SALE OF GROCERIES AND MEAT market, to the trade. I will sell at the corner of East and Ohio streets, on Wednesday, Sept. 5, at 10 o'clock, the entire stock of groceries and fixtures, consisting of fire-proof safe, combination lock; showcases, tea counter, and platform scales, eigars, coaloil tank, ice-chest, large floor coffee-mill, table and desk, rocking sausage cutter and block, sausage-stuffer, lard furnace, lard press, horse, wagon and har-

ness, large refrigerator, counters and shelving, and

lot of groceries. The stock will be offered in bulk; if

no buyers, will be sold in lots to the trade. A. L.

HUNT, Auctioneer.

months, the balance in three and five years. De-

NICKLE PLATED.

The Wonderful Wood Heater It is the Poor Man's Friend! The Rich Man's Economizer! A BASE BURNER in the fullest meaning of the term. Retains fire from 12 to 48 hours. It consumes equally well all kinds of wood; rough, green or dry. Two or three cords of four-foot wood cut once in two is sufficient for an ordinary winter. It consumes its own ashes, throws no sparks to fire your building, but retains the heat in the room. It is clean, no dirt, gas or dust to annoy. Requires no kindling of mornings, always having plenty of fire and a warm room. It is as well adapted for school or office rooms as for the family. As a fact, it is the grandest stove of the age, and anyone having used this stove cannot be induced to do without it. Corners on Coal have no effect on the OWEN STOVE. If not on sale at no effect on the OWEN STOVE. If not on sale at your trading place, order direct from me. Liberal discount to the trade. I will deliver this stove at any freight depot in the United States.

PRICE.—Nickle Plate. \$23; Plain, \$20, and freight added. For cash in advance \$1 less. Orders by mail promptly filled. Send for circulars.

[Cut this out.]

A. C. BOSWELL. Gen'l Agent, Fowler, In